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## DAILY AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., BY CONNOLLY & SMITH

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ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favor-efore 11 o'clock, if possible.

## R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2.

R. R. NO. 1, & R. R. R. NO. 2.

THE NEW REMEDY—

LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO.

R. R. N. No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND

SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;

IT CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM

ALL SCROFULOUS HUMORS;

IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES

AND MUSCLES

AND MUSCLES

IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—

SCROFULS,

White Swelling,

Humors,

Syphilis,

Scrofula,
Humors,
Cancera,
Cancera,
Cancera,
Cancera,
Canunors,
Ca white swelling, Syphilis, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Hacking Dry Cough.

that the patient will experience its powerful, scothing, ben ficial effects IN A FEW HOURS

AFEW HOURS

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS

WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER
TAKING THERE DOSES.

IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES.
In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remedy, the weak and sickly invalid feels its electrical agency thrilling through every cell and covern of the system, imparting health and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretary vessel in the body.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES. This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased denotifs.

ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS, Glandular Swallings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Cancers, Nodes, White Swellings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Cancers, Nodes, White Swellings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Cancers, Nodes, White Swellings, FEVER SORES,
Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consumption, Rickets, and all deep-seated diseases. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.

ITS ACTION
is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver, heart, pancress, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or spinal marrow.

IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN, producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors secreted in this organ.

TI ACTS UPON THE SKIN, producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors secreted in this organ.

FESTERING SORES.

The most repulsive sores and cruptions are instantly relieved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.

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To cure Consumption we must stop decay and rebuild and heal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has consumed.

we must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Heart, the Kidneys, Bladder, and Pancreas; and, in fact, every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.

position and decay.

THE LUNGS

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM.
When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to receive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sustain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the air-cells, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the weight upon the lungs.

THE GLANDS

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT are formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lungs are unable to eject without the aid of powerful emetics, and the Liver too weak and feeble to secrete.

PUS
becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and is

becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens formed into lumps, which ulcerate, suppurate, and dis THE AIR-CELLS are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

WILL ACT AS POLLOWS: THE LUNGS. It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all dis-ased deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS inflammation, and rids the Throat fi Hard Swellings, and other diseased dep TO THE LIVER,

It will impart tone and energy.
AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM IN TEN MINUTES

after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. I immediately allays the irritable cough, loosens the tightness across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pain. Let the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and W. H. GILMAN.

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N. B.
RABWAY, S. RENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RAD
WAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations;
yet, in many cases, they are intended to be used together
The patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, will

easily ascertain the remedy requisite to meet the comp R. R. R. PAIN.

PAIN.

PAIN.

PAIN.

PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severe pains in a few minutes. In New York, hundreds who are afflicted, call at the Medical Office of RADWAY & CO., and have the Ready Relief applied gratis. It never fails in relieving the most painful paroxysms in

FIVE MINUTES OR LESS.

TO THE SICK OF THIS DISTRICT.

If you will call upon our Agents, and try the Relief, we ill guarantee you instant relief from Pain, and a quick BEAR IN MIND,

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND NERVOUS COM-PLAINTS

IN A FEW HOURS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL!

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Rheumatism In Four Hours
Neuralgia In One Hour
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Diarrheen In Fifteen Minutes
In One Second
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Cramps In Three Minutes
Cramps In Three Minutes
Chill Fever In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Fever In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Balans In Ten Minutes
Sore Throat In Ten Minutes
In Four Hours
Spinal Complishets, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Cuts,
Wounds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tie Doloreux,
and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RAD
Quickly cure the disease.

ickly cure the disease.
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PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 162 FULTON STREET, N Y.
PRICES OF RADWAY'S REMEDIES:
Radway's Renovating Resolvent, \$1 per bottle.
Radway's Renay Relief, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.
The Dollar Bottles of Relief contain five times the quantity of the Twenty-Five Cent Bottles.

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That he has discovered the most certain, speedy and efficacious plan of treating
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that has ever yet been presented to the world. By his plan,
founded on observation made in the Hospitals of Europe
and America, by will insure. and America, he will insure.

A CURE IN TWO DAYS,

A CURE IN TWO DAYS,
On Secondary or Nauscous Drugs used.

No Mercury or Nauscous Drugs used.

Weakness, Loss of Organic Powers, Pains in the Loins, Disease of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, Constitutional Debility, and all those horris affections arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, that solitary practice, more fatal to its victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses—blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, etc., impossible.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE.

Impossible.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE.

Young Mon especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

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Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Maryland, on the left hand side, going from Baltimore street, seven doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the cars and head when saleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that secret and solitary habit, which ruln both body and mind, unfitting them for

habit, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Kervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debulity, Symptoms of Consumption, &c., &c.

Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weakness of the system, Nervous Debility and premature decay generally arise from the destructive habit of youth, that solitary practice so fatal to the healthful existence of man, and it is the young who are most apt to become its Victims, from an ignorance of the dangers to which they subject themselves. Parents and Guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, derangement of the Nervous System, Cough, and Symptoms of Consumption; also those serious Mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits, or peculiar fits of Melancholy, when the truth is, they have been caused by indulging in Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both Body and Mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their Country, a pleasure to their friends, and ornaments to Society.

their Country, a pleasure to their friends, and ornaments to Society.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

This grand and important Remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most debilitated individuals, many who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the Nervous System, the whole faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an emaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion! Such persons, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect heartly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. Let no files delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston

apply immediately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston

may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the

ast ten years, and the numerous important Surgical Opera-tions performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have ap-peared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guaranty that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable TAKE NOTICE.

It is with the greatest reluctance that Dr. Johnston permits his card to appear before the public, deeming it unpressional for a physician to advertise; but unless he did so, the afflicted, especially strangers, could not fail to fail into fessional for a physician to advertise; but unless he did so, the afflicted, especially strangers, could not fail to fall into the hands of those imprudent, boasting impostors—individuals destitute of knowledge, name, and character—pedlars, shoemakers, mechanics, &c., advertising themselves as physicians; ignorant quacks, who keep you trifling month after month, as long as possible, and in despair leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment. It is this motive alone that induces Dr. J. to advertise, for he alone can cure you. To those unacquainted with his reputation he deems it necessary to say, that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his Office.

Weakness of the Organs immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

vigor restored.

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MAIL. mar 5—1y

## LAW NOTICE.

Richard M. Young & J. McNeale Latham,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practise in the Supreme Court of the United States and
the several Courts of the District of Columbia.
ion 20—Et

jan 20-tf BUILDING ASSOCIATION UPON A NEW PLAN

CAPITAL, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Shares twenty-five dollars each, payable in monthly instalments of one dollar a month. Loans made to members for five years on security of real estate. Books of subscription are now open at this office. At the office of N. C. Callan, esq., F street, near 15th.

" " D. A. Hall, esq., C and 3d streets.

" " H. M. Morfit, esq., 4½ street.

Geo. Parker, esq., Penn. av., near 6th st.

jan 19-tf

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF.

DOCTOR HARTLY, AURIST, from the Ear Infirmary, 99 Arch street, Philadelphia, begs to announce his return to this city for a few days. The number and importance of the cases under his care, on his recent visit, and the gratifying amount of success which attended his treatment, have induced him to expedite his return. His stay here will depend much upon circumstances; and it will be advisable for those who wish to consult him to make an early call. Residence over Myers's Dry-goods store, between 9th and 10th streets, Pennsylvania avenue. Consultation and examination fee, \$1.

FFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE,

A letter on any business, addressed to this office, and enclosing a fee of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply.

REFERENCES.—R. Wallach, U. S. Marshal; W. Lenox, Mayor; Jo. Gales, of the "Intelligencer;" R. W. Latham, Banker. Address.

T. C. CONNOLLY.

Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

General Banking and Exchange Business. COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of—SELDEN, WITHERS & CO.

All business entrusted to them will be attended to promptness and fidelity. WILLIAM SELDEN,

mar 24-tt

Late Tressurer of the United States JOHN WITHERS, Of Alexandria, Virginia.

R. W. LATHAM,
Of the city of Washington.
L. P. BAYNE,
Of Baitimore, Maryland.

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JOHN L. SMITH,

feb 12— JOHN L. SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

DORTABLE WRITING-DESKS .- A very

fine assortment just received by feb 27—

A. GRAY, 7th street. RIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills—For A. GRAY, Bookseller, feb 23—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

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A CONDENSED LIST OF VALUABLE STANDARD BOOKS Fowlers & Wells,

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Tobacco, its Effects on the Body and Mind 25
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Parental Responsibility. By Mrs. Steele 22
Woman and her Needs. By Mrs. Steele 22
Woman and her Needs. By Mrs. E. Oakes Smith 25
A Sober and Temperate Life. By Cornaro 25
Chemistry Applied to Physiology. By Lebig 20
Thoughts on Domestic Life. (Marriage) 112
The Science of Swimming, Illustrated 12
Tea and Coffee, their Moral and Physical Effects 12
Innovation, Entitled to a Full and Candid Hearing 12
Temperance and Tight Lacing, Illustrated 12
Temperance and Tight Lacing, Illustrated 12
Tobacco, its Use and Abuse. By Burdell 06
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These works may be ordered in large or small quantities. They may be sent by Express, or as freight, by railroad, stemmships, sailing vessels, by stage or canal, to any city, town or village in the United States, the Canadas, to Europe, or finy place on the globe.

lphia, or Boston, always preferred. We will pay the cost exchange.
When single copies of the above-named works are wanted, When single copies of the soore-named works are wanted, the amount, in postage stamps, small change, or bank notes, may be enclosed in a letter and sent by mail to the publishers, who will forward the books by return post. All letters and other communications should be post-paid, and directed as follows:

FOWLERS AND WELLS, feb 26—43m

No. 131 Nassau-street, New York.

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD! OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of scription to an amount not exceeding Sixty Thot ans of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of

DOLLARS of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1882, at the following named places:

At the office of ALFRED Moss, Fairfax Court-house, under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the MAYOR'S OFFICE, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Unutt, and Francis Dosge, or any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. II. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of —— Croomie, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of —— Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshus Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Du'lin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of JAMES CROSS, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of JAMES PLAMES, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. — Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.

F. D. RICHARDSON, JARED MEAD, WILLIAM T. RUMSEY, THOMAS R. LOVE, NOAH DEYO, JAMES HUNTER, THOMAS MOGRE, ALFRED MOSS, Commissioners.

THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN GALLERY

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and vicinity, that he has opened the above rooms for the purpose of taking the like nesses of all who may wish to favor him with a call. He has spared no expense in making it the nesses of all who may washing it the spared no expense in making it the BEST GALLERY IN THE CITY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. TIRKWOOD & McGILL respectfully inform the citizens of Washington that they continue to execute every cription of BOOK and JOB PRINTING with neatness and despatch.

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Groulars, Notices, Insurance Policies, Posters, Bill Heads,
&c., &c., printed at short notice. Also printing in fancy
solors. #\$\textit{#G}^\*\ \text{OFFICE corner of 8th and D streets.}

feb 17—tf

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, 65 Fayette street; Baltimore, Md.,
PRACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore.
attention given to Collecting. He refers to— Hon, S. U. Downs, Senator from Louisiana. Hon, G. W. Jones, do. Iowa. T. C. Connolly, esq., Editor American Telegraph. Dr. John O. Wharton, Baltimore, Md.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot:

We read with much pleasure the letter of the Hon. Edward Stanly, published in your paper of Saturday last. It is time for the Southern Whig press to speak out in refutation of the unjustifiable attacks made upon a gallant soldier and tried patriot. No man familiar with the history of frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill General Scott for the last fifty years can doubt the army which was then concentrating at that his ardent devotion to the best interests of the American Union. We have prepared a brief

place in your columns, you will oblige. A SOUTHERN WHIGH

Life and Services of General Scott. Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806.

After practising law in Virginia about a year, he

sketch of his public services; and by giving it a

emigrated to South Carolina.
Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain

light artillery.
War was not actually declared until June, The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was vic-

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked—the character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular men

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc-trine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and be-come a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this loctrine-her naturalization laws being founded

upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene :

"Scott, being in the cabin of the transport heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then along side, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repentedly commanded to go below, and high alter cations ensued. He addressed the party selected and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring then that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, pledged himself in the most solemn manner tha retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this ani mated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but, though unarmed,

could not be silenced.' The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of mempers. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there

And from his long experience as proprietor of several galleries in New York city, he is confident that his work cannot be excelled by any one. He will give his personal attention to each picture, and will suffer no one to go away dissatisfied. His apparatus is entirely new, and possesses all the latest improvements, having one of the most artistically arranged SKY-LIGHTS in the country.

23 He is willing to guaranty satisfaction or no sale. 24 Post-mortem cases constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates.

25 Post-mortem cases promptly attended to.

26 Post-mortem cases promptly attended to.

27 Post-mortem cases promptly attended to.

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23 Post-mortem cases promptly spect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

> was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer. At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the

banks behind which the British forces were drawn

up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the

enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH wn hands. On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813,

seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the

rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy. The British had been beaten with their own beasted waspen, the beyonet. The ways own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her worldrenowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says! "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it is frequently called) was fought on the 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about 1013, before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle. when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it

would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by universal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On Newsbor 2d, 1814. Congress passed. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services

in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of he United States.' Soon after the treaty of peace, President Mad-ison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niag-

ara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soo after went to Europe for the restoration of his

in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in

four steamboats. On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott convert to the doctrines of free trade. sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero of

pattles, but as the hero of humanity." After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the vaious tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to ability and ingenuity, and the result of the comnission was to procure a treaty just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass. then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's

official report, as follows: "Allow me to congratulate you upon this forunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under

ordinary circumstances." Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the federal government. moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it

still remains under the seal of secrecy. On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, into the ark with him.—Boston Bee. after full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further, that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of

energy, steadiness, and ability."
In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caro-

fort, and hauled down the British flag with his line within the American territory. The whole population of northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at had been done to the national honor. The object Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twentybetween the two nations until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and the civil authorities; and frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citiinstruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of

the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and

humanity.

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation."

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to become the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was again deputed by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered inevitable was prevented—the honor of the country preserved—and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow; and "the hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the

Great Pacificator The services of General Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more

than make a passing allusion.
On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa-the American Gibraltar-was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history can excel the glory of

that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico! Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South; and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his tlemen now prominent before the Democratic resident Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks.

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command. tory of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes

> When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his past history is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

THE FUNERAL OF BISHOP HEDDING, which took place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y, on Monday, was attended by a large concourse of persons, inclusuffering soldiers excited the admiration of all ding many clergymen of various denominations, who were present. In the language of a letter and deputations from the New Jersey and New written at the time by an officer of the army- York Conferences. The service was read by Bishop Morris; and the sermon by Bishop Waugh from the text, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," is said to have been peculiarly afbattle-field; and should exhibit him not only as feeting and eloquent. After enlarging upon the text, and referring with deep feeling to the life and death of the lamented Bishop, he addressed, first, the surviving friends, then his colleague in the episcopacy, Bishop Morris, he being the only the United States government commissioners to other Bishop present. The solemnity of this treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference appeal, it is said, affected all. When he next turned to the ministers present, they all, to the number of about fifty, as by a common and spontaucous impulse, arose and remained standing conduct the discussions. This he did with great before the congregation, while in earnest lan guage, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, he reminded them of their deceased superintendent's counsels and virtues, and charged them to follow him as he followed Christ. The scene was one en millions of acres, being a great portion of the of almost unparalleled interest and solemnity, and a thrill of deep feeling vibrated in the hearts of the

ANN HOAG, who is now under sentence of death at Poughkeepsie for having, on the 20th of June last, poisoned her husband, has a strange history. She was a foundling, and does not know that she has a relative beyond the children of her body. Some thirty-five years ago she was deposited in a basket on the step of a postmaster in the town of Rhinebeck. She was fed and clothed to womanhood. At the age of 18 years she married Hoag, a widower, by whom she bore four or five Scott was sent by President Jackson children. Unless executive elemency is interposed, she must suffer the extreme penalty of the law, after the birth of her child.

whole congregation.

FRMALE PHYSICIANS, -Mrs. Nancy E. Clark, well known to many persons in this city, has graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, and has now become a practising M. D. of Boston. The friends of Mrs. Clark in this city will be glad to learn that she has met with so little opposition Scott's thus far, and that she has good prospects as to practice in Boston. She is one of those who entered the profession more from a sense of duty than from any necessity of doing something for a support. She will, undoubtedly, do honor to her profession .- Providence Mirror

"Once upon a time," a man met an old woman, in an English town, driving several asses. "Adieu, mother of asses," said he. "Adieu, my son! was the old woman's reply

Noah was not a Jew, because he took a Ham There's no proof that Noah ate Ham .- Spring-

A Woman's Rights Convention is to be held at campaign was all devised and prosecuted with West Chester, Pa., on the second and third days of June next.

> Captain M. Robins, keeper of Assateague lighthouse, in Virginia, died suddenly recently.